

Appendix F: Capacity

The following table describes the capacity of Idaho BOCAPS and partners to address each of the outcomes. Sample capacity indicators and examples of activities to increase that capacity were identified.

Table VI ID Summary of Relationships of MCH Outcomes and Activities			
Outcome	Capacity Indicator	Capacity	Examples of Current Activities
1. Pregnant Women			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women of childbearing age appropriately use ongoing preventive and primary care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Women ages 18-64 that are uninsured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36.9% of Low-income Women are uninsured (2001-2002) 20.1% of all Women are uninsured (2001-2002) 	None Identified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # and dist of family planning clinics serving teens and low-income 	69 throughout State (2001)	Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program, BOCAPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Births that are unintended 	37% of Idaho Resident Adult Mothers (3-12 months postpartum) indicated their pregnancy was unintended (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Planning/ Reproductive Health Program, BOCAPS PRATS Surveillance System
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State guidelines for coverage of family planning services under Medicaid 	Not Mandated	BOCAPS working with partners to pass this legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women who need subsidized family planning services receive them 	50% of women in need of publicly funded contraceptive services and supplies were served (2001)	Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program, BOCAPS
	% receiving annual dental care	33.8% of adults had not visited a dentist with the previous 12 months (2003)	Oral Health Program
	Prevalence and treatment of Depression	37.2% of women ages 18-44 thought they may have depression, and 23.6% of pregnant women. (2001)	Adult Mental Health Services Parents as Teachers and other parent-support initiatives
	Breast cancer screening	67% of women ages 40 years+ received a mammogram within the previous 2 years (2002)	Women's Health Check Family Planning/Reproductive Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer screening 	83.4% of women reported receiving a pap test in the last 3 years (2002)	Women's Health Check Family Planning/Reproductive Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women use early and adequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of infants born to 1st trimester care mothers 	81.7% (Average 2001-2003)	Education through WIC, Family Planning, Prenatal Ancillary Program (in 1 District), hospital-based initiatives

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prenatal care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers to accessing PNC 	Reasons for not receiving care as early as desired: unaware of the pregnancy (30.2%), not able to obtain an appointment earlier (28.3%), lacked money or insurance (28.1%), didn't have a Medicaid care (17.0%) or the doctor would not start care earlier (12.3%). (2001)	Some District Health Offices have prenatal care initiatives linking women who come for a pregnancy test to PNC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of pregnant Medicaid-eligible women enrolled 	Unknown	Presumptive Eligibility Determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of mothers reporting screening for DV 	6.5% of mothers reported that they were physically abused during the 12 month period before pregnancy. 4.2% reported that they were physically abused during pregnancy. (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRATS Surveillance System Sexual Violence Prevention activities Idaho Police Surveys and Surveillance Idaho Council on Domestic Violence funds 26 projects throughout Idaho
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of discrimination by prenatal health care providers based on race/ethnicity 	Focus group participants in two studies cited discrimination based on race/ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic Issues Training Conference Idaho PCA training and outreach The Hispanic Health Projects, Idaho State University
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of mothers reporting HIV testing during pregnancy 	49.0% of Idaho resident adult mothers indicated that they were tested for HIV during their pregnancy. (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRATS Surveillance System Idaho Perinatal Conference Presentation and Booth Idaho STD/AIDS program plans to develop an HIV tracking system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant women use as appropriate the full range of enabling and support services to promote a positive pregnancy outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % use of WIC parenting education 	<p>34% of pregnant women were enrolled in WIC (2001)</p> <p>Small numbers of pregnant women served through Baby Steps, Early Head Start</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIC Baby Steps Early Head Start Hospital-based prenatal classes

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2. Mothers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mothers use comprehensive post-partum services and ongoing primary care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # and distribution of mental health care providers trained to serve postpartum women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every county in Idaho is classified as a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area (2004) 9 Hospitals have postpartum depression support groups (2004) 	Study being done by Boise State University's College of Education PPD Advisory Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid coverage of PPD 	Variable	Unknown
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mothers use as appropriate the enabling and support services needed by them and their families to care for their infants and children. 	See Infant Outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mothers have access to breastfeeding information and support as needed. 	% initiating breastfeeding % exclusively breastfeeding at 3 months % breastfeeding at 6-months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.6% of Idaho mothers initiated breastfeeding at the hospital, and 46.2% were breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum (2002) 55.7% (+6.0) of women reported exclusively breastfeeding at 3 months(2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIC La Leche league Idaho Breastfeeding Coalition
3. Infants			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants are born at term, normal weight and without preventable congenital defects. 	Rate of cesarean deliveries % of lowbirth weight births	21.2 (2003) 6.4% all races and ethnic groups (2000-2003) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.2 Black infants 6.7 Hispanic infants 6.5 Asian infants 6.4 White infants 5.9 American Indian infants 	ID Perinatal Project Community/Migrant Health Centers Tribal Health Services

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	% premature births	10.4% all races and ethnic groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.7 American Indian infants • 11.6 Black infants • 11.3 Hispanic infants • 10.3 Asian • 10.3 White 	
	Infant mortality rate	6.6 all races and ethnic groups (2000-2002) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.8 Hispanic infants 	
	Neonatal mortality rate	4.5 all races and ethnic groups (2000-2002) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.8 Hispanic 	
	% of infant deaths due to birth defects	30.7% (2002)	
	Rate of deaths attributed to SIDS	62.0 (2002)	
	# of perinatal providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of non-Federal primary care physicians are ObGYNs (n=129) (2003) • 161 physicians per 100,000 resident population (2002) 	Idaho Perinatal Project
	% of newborns who received hearing screening before hospital discharge	97% of newborns born in a hospital were screened for hearing hospital discharge (2003) 34 of 35 hospitals participate in screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newborn Hearing Screening Program/Idaho Sound Beginnings • Infant/Toddler Program
	% of newborns who received at least one screening for each of the metabolic conditions	At least 97% of newborns were screened for metabolic conditions (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newborn Screening Program • Newborn Screening Taskforce (MoD, Idaho Hospital Association, BOCAPS, Medicaid, etc)
	% infants with positive newborn screening test results who received confirmatory testing and were referred for follow-up treatment as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing Screening: 54% (2003) • Metabolic Screening: 76% (2003) 	
	% VLBW/preterm babies born at facilities equipped to care for them	Unknown	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low birthweight/preterm babies are born in facilities equipped to care for them 	# and distribution of birthing facilities including NICUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 NICUs (3 Level III, 3 Level II) (2004) • 23 Counties with no short-term OB Beds (2000) • 8 Counties have 78% of all short-term OB Beds (2000) 	

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	% of Infants referred to community support programs	Approx 25% of mothers whose baby was admitted to a NICU reported being told about community support programs like the Infant Toddler or CSHP (1999)	Infant Toddler Program
	% MUAs and HPSAs designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% of Idaho's counties had at least one area with a MUA/MUP designation (2004) 84% of Idaho counties have a primary care HPSA designation (2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federally Qualified Health Centers Rural Health Centers Tribal Health Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants are welcomed into a family, a home, and a community that is prepared to care for them. 	# of parenting education services by type and geographic reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 Parents as Teacher programs served 1,756 families (2003-2004). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents significantly increased the amount they read to children Almost all children screened for development, hearing and vision Total number served through parenting education and their geographic location are unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Trust Fund PAT Parents Encouraging Parents Early Head Start
	TANF enrollment of eligible families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly family cap of \$309 regardless of the number of persons in the household (2002) 5 percent of low-income children in Idaho receive TANF, compared to 12 percent nationally (2004) 	
	% of families that are food insecure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.7 % of households were identified as food insecure (with or without hunger) (2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Stamp Program WIC
	% of families that are housing burdened	38.3% of households paid more than 30% (and 15.5% paid more than 50%) of their incomes toward housing as of April 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIHEAP Section 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants appropriately receive ongoing preventive and primary care. 	% of eligible infants enrolled in Medicaid or SCHIP	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Covering Kids and Families Idaho CareLine
	% of Medicaid enrollees receiving at least one initial periodic screen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56% of enrolled infants received at least one screening (FFY 03) 48% of the expected number of initial or periodic screenings were actually conducted (FFY 03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Connections Infant Toddler Program

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4. Children			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children receive ongoing and preventive health care consistent with the Bright Futures Health Supervision Guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % uninsured children eligible for public insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% children under age 18 eligible for Medicaid/CHIP (2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHIP-B and Access Card Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPSDT participant ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.30 among ages 1-20 in (2003) 	
	% children up-to-date on immunizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% children ages 19-35 months had basic vaccine coverage (2003) 61% children ages 19-35 months had complete vaccine coverage (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% of all children under age 2 enrolled in IRIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % schools that identify and track students with asthma % schools that used an Asthma Action Plans 	55% schools identifies and tracked asthma students (2001) 29% schools used Asthma Action Plans (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statewide asthma needs assessment in 2002
	% overweight children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.8% WIC children ages 2-5 overweight (2003) 7.4% of children in grades 9-12 overweight (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Recommendations for Promoting a Healthy School Nutrition Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % children with dental caries % children with untreated tooth decay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66% of 3rd graders had dental caries (2001) 27% of 3rd graders had untreated tooth decay (2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Oral Health Plan developed for 2002-2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are cared for in environments that protect their health, promote their wellbeing and ensure their safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % children with serious emotional disturbance (SED) % adolescents that attempted suicide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4% 21 years and younger estimated to have SED (1998) 9% of adolescents in grades 9-12 attempted suicide (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted statewide needs assessment of children with SED in 1998 Established Idaho Council on Developed State Suicide Plan in 2004
	Number of children with Idaho Child Care Program (ICCP) subsidies % ICCP children served in unregulated settings	9,413 children in ICCP during FY2004 45% ICCP children served in unregulated settings (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho State Training and Registry System (IdahoSTARS)
	% 3-4-year olds enrolled in school % eligible 3-4-year olds enrolled in Head Start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% 3-4-year olds enrolled in school (2000) 44% eligible 3-4-year olds enrolled in Head Start during 2002-2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho legislature added 188 new Head Start enrollment slots in 1999

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State health services coordinator for all schools? % schools with school-based health centers (SBHC) Nurse-to-student ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No state health services coordinator 0% schools with SBHCs 1:950 estimated nurse-to-student ratio in 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Nurse Organization of Idaho
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child maltreatment victimization rate Child maltreatment fatality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3 victims per 1,000 (2002) 0.54 deaths per 100,00 (2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Welfare Performance Improvement Project Focus Groups conducted by IDHW Regional Directors in 2004
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % children with elevated blood lead levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% children ages 0-6 “inside the box” within the Coeur d’Alene River Basin 4% children ages 0-9 “outside the box” within the Coeur d’Alene River Basin 2.8 µg/dL “inside the box” 3.2 µg/dL “outside the box” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued clean up of Coeur d’Alene River Basin waste sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean blood lead level All-cause mortality rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28.0 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-4 17.5 deaths per 100,000 children ages 5-14 73.9 deaths per 100,000 children ages 15-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAFE KIDS Coalitions in Idaho have helped provide education materials and distribute injury prevention devices such as bicycle helmets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families have access to and appropriately use services that strengthen their parenting skills 	See infant outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent children use ongoing health services appropriate to their stage and growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school dropout rate % young adults that complete high school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% in 1999-2000 74.7% of adults ages 18-24 completed high school in 2000 	Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program activities help prevent school dropout
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % adolescents who ever had sex adolescent STI rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26.4% of adolescents in grades 9-12 ever had sex (2003) 8.7 adolescents ages 15-19 with STIs per 100,000 (2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho STD/AIDS Program Idaho Reproductive Health Program

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Outcome	Capacity Indicator	Capacity	Examples of Current Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % adolescents that smoke cigarettes % adolescents that drank alcohol % adolescents that used illicit drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.8% of adolescents in grades 9-12 smoked cigarettes in past month (2003) 34.8% of adolescents in grades 9-12 drank alcohol in past month (2003) 30.6% of adolescents in grades 9-12 ever used marijuana (2003) 5.0% of adolescents in grades 9-12 ever used cocaine (2003) 5.6% of adolescents in grades 9-12 ever used methamphetamines (2003) 	IDHW Substance Abuse Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % adolescents that engaged in motor vehicle crash related risk behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.6% of adolescents in grades 9-12 drove while intoxicated (2003) 24.1% of adolescents in grades 9-12 rode with an intoxicated driver (2003) 11.0% of adolescents in grades 9-12 rarely or never wore seatbelts (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Department of Transportation's teen driver website, www.xtra4.com
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % adolescents who have been victims of intimate partner violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.2% of adolescents in grades 9-12 were physically abused by an intimate partner (2003) 9.6% of adolescents in grades 9-12 were sexually abused by an intimate partner (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDHW's Sexual Violence Prevention Program Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Crime Victim Assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % adolescents that engaged in physical fighting % adolescents that carried a weapon to school % adolescents that belong to gangs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.7% adolescents in grades 9-12 engaged in physical fighting in 2003 7.7% of adolescents in grades 9-12 carried a weapon to school in 2003 4% of 6th graders belonged to gangs in 2002 8% of 10th graders belonged to gangs in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho State Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent children obtain the health and lifestyle information and education that support life-long 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % schools that require health education courses State health education coordinator? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49% of schools in grades 6-12 required at least one health education course in 2002 There is a state health education coordinator 	

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positive health behaviors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % teachers in grades 6-12 that tried to increase student knowledge about sexual risk behaviors in required health education courses % teachers that received recent staff development training about sexual risk behaviors for required health education courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87% taught human sexuality in 2002 79% taught pregnancy prevention in 2002 92% taught STD prevention in 2002 96% taught HIV prevention in 2002 26% received recent human sexuality training in 2002 16% received recent pregnancy prevention training in 2002 41% received recent STD prevention training in 2002 54% received recent HIV prevention training in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (IGCAPP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % teachers in grades 6-12 that tried to increase student knowledge about nutrition and physical activity risk behaviors in required health education courses % teachers that received recent staff development training about nutrition and physical activity risk behaviors for required health education courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% taught nutrition and dietary behavior in 2002 99% taught physical activity and fitness in 2002 24% received recent nutrition and dietary behavior training in 2002 32% received recent physical activity and fitness training in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Recommendations for Promoting a Healthy School Nutrition Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % teachers in grades 6-12 that tried to increase student knowledge about substance use risk behaviors in required health education courses % teachers that received recent staff development training about substance use risk behaviors for required health education courses % adolescent smokers that tried to quit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% taught tobacco use prevention in 2002 99% taught alcohol/drug use prevention in 2002 30% received recent tobacco use prevention training in 2002 47% received recent alcohol/drug use prevention in 2002 training 53% of current adolescent smokers in grades 9-12 tried to quit smoking in 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDHW Tobacco Program's Project Filter

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % teachers in grades 6-12 that tried to increase student knowledge about injury risk behaviors in required health education courses % teachers that received recent staff development training about injury risk behaviors for required health education courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% taught accident or injury prevention in 2002 97% taught emotional and mental health in 2002 85% taught suicide prevention in 2002 83% taught violence prevention in 2002 26% received recent accident or injury prevention training in 2002 26% received recent emotional and mental health prevention training in 2002 21% received recent suicide prevention training in 2002 45% received recent violence prevention training in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAFE KIDS Coalitions in Idaho have used training grants to provide injury prevention education to children and families Idaho State Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
5. CSHCN			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children with a chronic health problem or disabling conditions use all the primary and preventive services needed by typical children. 	% of CSHCN needing routine preventive care	64.7% of families reported that their CSHCN needed routine preventive care, such as a physical examination or well-child check-up in 2001 White (66.5) vs Hispanic (52.2) Ages 0-5 (80.5) vs Ages 6-11 (59.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Connections, Medicaid managed care program, increases contact with primary care providers.
	Of those who need preventive care, % that receive it	95.4% of families reported that they were able to obtain preventive care when needed (2001) 66.9% of those who could not obtain care because it cost too much (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of Community Health Centers.
	% of CSHCN who need dental care	82.9% of families reported that their CSHCN needed dental care (2001) White (83.8) vs Hispanic (68.5) Private Insurance(86.8) vs Uninsured (72.5)	Expansion of Community Health Centers, including some with dental clinics.
	Of those who need dental care, % that receive it	88.5% of families reported that they were able to obtain dental care (2001)	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSHCN use the full range of health and health-related services needed to maintain or improve their health and wellbeing and the services to slow, delay, or prevent untoward outcomes resulting from their chronic health condition or disability. 	Types of specialty care that are difficult to access	<p>For most types of care, families reported being able to receive it for their CSHCN(2001):</p> <p>25% of families who reported needing mental health care or counseling for their CSHCN were unable to receive it</p> <p>23% of families who reported needing genetic counseling for their CSHCN were unable to receive it</p> <p>Cost was #1 reason for inability to obtain care necessary, but varied across types of care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Council on Children's Mental Health Medicaid and Special Education have partnered to increase number of schools receiving Medicaid reimbursements for Special Education services.
	% of families of CSHCN reporting problems obtaining referrals for needed specialty care	17.9% of families reported a problem getting a referral to see a specialist (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid care coordination services Infant Toddler Program
	# and geographic distribution of rehabilitative service providers for children	The majority of therapists are located in urban centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Council on Children's Mental Health (Regional and community councils)
	Degree to which the State CSHCN Program provides or finances specialty and subspecialty care, not otherwise accessible or affordable to its clients	Significant changes in the program. Approximately 300 uninsured children will be served in 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSHP continues to finance services for uninsured children.
	% of CSHCN who receive coordinated, ongoing comprehensive care within a medical home(% unmet need for care coordination, % have personal doctor or nurse; % have a usual source of sick care)	<p>90.2% of CSHCN has a usual source of care</p> <p>87.6% of CSHCN has a personal doctor or nurse who knows them well</p> <p>48.3% of parents of CSHCN stated that doctors communicated well with each other</p> <p>37.1% of parents of CSHCN reported that doctors communicated well with other programs</p> <p>Those with private insurance less likely to receive care coordination than those with public insurance (23.5% vs 40.5%)</p>	<p>CSHP</p> <p>Infant Toddler Program</p> <p>Medicaid Care Coordinators</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families of CSHCN, including their siblings, have access to and use appropriately the full range of health and health-related services required to promote their growth and wellbeing and manage their condition or disability. 	% of CSHCN who are uninsured	6.2% of CSHCN are uninsured, 18% of Hispanic CSHCN are uninsured (2001) 12.5% of CSHCN had a gap in health coverage during the year prior to the interview(2001) 84.2% of families reported that insurance usually or always met their child's need	Katie Beckett Medicaid Medicaid/SCHIP CSHP
	% of families of CSHCN reporting receiving family-centered care	Parents of CSHCN reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84.4% of doctors usually or always spent enough time 87.0% of doctors usually or always listened carefully 85.9% of doctors were usually or always sensitive to values and customs 80.5% of doctors usually or always provided needed information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Luke's Care Coordination and parent support groups Infant Toddler Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSHCN use out-of-home childcare, pre-school and ongoing educational services as appropriate to their age, developmental stage and health condition and/or disability. 	% of childcare slots available for CSHCN	Exact % unknown, IDHW reports that it is very limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid supported "Developmental Disabilities Agency Provider" (but usually not in child care setting) Task force developed to discuss options for increasing access
	% of children screened and determined eligible for publicly finances EI services who receive them	Approx 5,500 ASQ's sent by mail in 2004. Regional variation in screening initiatives Regional variation in enrollment (2004) 1.53% of 0-1 pop 2.49% of 0-3 pop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant Toddler Program Head Start District Health Offices

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	Availability of transition services to school and from school to adult life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 11 children leaving the IT program were not assessed for special education services in 2002-2003. • % of Special Education students employed one year after graduation has decreased by almost 10% in two years to 58.5% in the graduating class of 2002 • 28.4% of parents reported that there is a plan for addressing their child's changing needs (over the age of 13) (2001) • 19.6% of CSCHN over the age of 13 have received vocational or career training (2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Education Program and Infant Toddler Program • Idaho Interagency Council • IPUL